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rice

FR-3-72
October 1972

BRAZIL MAY NOT EXPORT RICE DURING 1972-73

Summary and Outlook

Large rice stocks, due primarily to the record crop of 1969-70,¹ permitted Brazil to export large quantities of rice over the last two seasons. In 1971-72, however, these stocks were reduced by over 360,000 tons, the amount by which consumption and exports exceeded production. Since production is not expected to exceed consumption again in 1972-73 and in order to preserve rice stocks, an official decree has been issued requesting that no export licenses be granted. Short supplies may even necessitate imports of up to 20,000 tons.

Area and Production

Rice production in 1971-72 increased by 11.4 percent from 1970-71 as area increased to a record level of more than 4.7 million hectares. This year's output, however, was down 606,000 tons from the 1969-70 record level of 6.3 million tons (rough basis). In 1971-72, most rice-growing regions recovered from the large production shortfall of 1970-71, especially the upland States of Goiás and São Paulo which are particularly susceptible to drought.² Rainfall in these upland areas varies from 1,300-1,500 mm. yearly.

Producers in the upland areas are becoming more inclined to grow cotton and soybeans because these

crops can endure drier conditions, and world prices provide adequate incentive. A higher retail price for upland rice over rice from Rio Grande do Sul due to consumer preference for yellow, fluffy rice, however, should entice upland producers to continue to produce for the large Rio-São Paulo consuming area.

Rice in Rio Grande do Sul is not as susceptible to inadequate moisture, primarily because it is cultivated under irrigated conditions. Only 56 percent of the area here is fertilized, whereas only 3 percent of the growers in upland areas use the recommended quantities of fertilizers.

In addition to low fertilizer and herbicide use, inefficient water management in Rio Grande do Sul continues to limit production advances since additional investment for improving of irrigation systems in most instances has not been profitable. The introduction of higher yielding (over 3,500 kg. per hectare) varieties with shorter, stiffer straws will help to make further expenditures on irrigation systems feasible.

About 75-80 percent of the rice produced in Rio Grande do Sul is long-grain varieties, many of which have long straws and are highly susceptible to lodging at high yields.

The Government's new policy to encourage exports, especially wheat, corn and oilseeds, may encourage more producers in Rio Grande do Sul to switch from rice to these alternative crops. Although soybeans are highly responsive to irrigation, the high net return on rice and a limitation on land suitable for other than rice production may restrict growers from switching to these alternative crops. Increases in soybean yields of 2,500 kilograms per hectare through irrigation are not uncommon. Also the ability to double crop wheat and soybeans on

¹Crop actually started in 1969 but was harvested in April 1970. The 1969-70 crop combined with calendar year 1970 or marketing year 1970-71 (April/March) S&D data.

²About 70 percent of Brazil's rice production is obtained from rainfed areas of the central and northeast States. The central States—Goiás, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo—produce 50-60 percent of the crop. Rio de Grande do Sul accounts for 20 percent of national production.

land previously used only for rice production makes this rotation more attractive.

Seed Situation

Seed used in the production of this year's crop accounted for 350,890 tons (6.8 percent) of 1970-71 production. To make possible the increase in area expected to be sown to rice during the coming year an estimated 381,600 tons of seed will be needed, 6.7 percent of the crop harvested during 1971-72.

Exports/Imports/Stocks

The supply of rice available for export/carryover during 1972-73 (April-March) increased slightly over 1971-72 owing to an increase in production, which more than offset a decrease in beginning stocks. No exports, however, are expected for 1972-73 because of the official decree prohibiting the issuance of export licenses. Since production should almost equal consumption, little change is expected in carryover. However, to preserve certain traditional markets, such as Portugal and Madagascar, some rice may be exported. These shipments may be offset by imports of as much as 20,000 tons in 1972-73. Last year, Brazil imported 12,000 tons of rice (5,000 tons of whole grain rice from Italy and 7,000 tons of broken).

Storage and Marketing in Rio Grande do Sul

Storage is not a problem in Rio Grande do Sul. Generally, all average and large-scale producers

have their own storage facilities. Also, processing mills and cooperatives, which receive rice directly from producers via railroad, have adequate space for storing normal crops. In addition, the Rice Institute of Rio Grande do Sul (Instituto Rio Grandense do Arroz, or IGRA)—the Government agency responsible for the development of the rice crop in the State—and the State Company of Silos and Warehouses have their own storage facilities. Even with all of the storage available, rice is never totally stored but moved to consuming centers in local, other domestic, and foreign markets.

Cooperatives and private firms market most of the rice, but IGRA purchases enough rice each year from growers and processors to maintain the support price and to avert price speculation. Owing to the relatively good quality of Rio Grande do Sul rice, the Government has little difficulty in moving the State's surplus rice into foreign markets, especially at the favorable prices offered (see table of rice exports).

Even though Brazil has no officially established subsidy, the Bank of Brazil in delaying purchases of rice by exporters for 3 years in effect grants a special concession to exporters. In a special arrangement in 1971, on a sale to European buyers at only \$92 (with 3-4 year's grace), an additional subsidy of \$59 was granted.

All of the whole-grain rice exported from Brazil comes from the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The State consumes 80 percent of its production and ships the remaining 20 percent to upland States or abroad.

BRAZIL: RICE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Country of destination	1971				
	1968	1969	1970	Quantity	Value per
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric ton U.S. dollars
Bel.-Lux.....	5.1	9.8	12.1	0.2	75.00
Netherlands.....	.1	.7	4.7	--	--
France.....	.3	.2	--	--	--
West Germany....	3.7	1.6	8.0	.1	73.00
Italy.....	.3	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia..	1.9	1.0	--	--	--
Bulgaria.....	.3	--	--	--	--
Peru.....	25.7	--	--	--	--
U.K.....	.1	--	9.8	--	--
Senegal.....	77.0	14.2	12.0	4.8	76.04
Ivory Coast.....	5.5	5.5	--	32.4	75.41
USSR.....	19.9	--	--	--	--
South Africa....	.6	7.1	.2	--	--
Portugal.....	1.6	15.7	8.1	.6	95.00
Chile.....	--	9.4	--	--	--
East Germany....	--	3.0	2.0	--	--
West Indies.....	--	.5	--	--	--
Zambia.....	--	1.5	--	--	--
Liberia.....	--	--	1.0	--	--
Canada.....	--	--	7.3	--	--
Malagasy.....	--	--	19.8	59.2	73.28
Poland.....	--	--	9.5	7.9	120.00
Ghana.....	--	--	--	17.3	85.25
Martinique.....	--	--	--	1.0	76.00
Reunion.....	--	--	--	5.0	75.00
Congo.....	--	--	--	0.7	91.00
Total.....	142.1	70.2	94.5	129.2	78.65

Institute Rio Grandense do Arroz.

BRAZIL: RICE PRODUCTION (ROUGH BASIS) BY STATES, 1970-71 AND 1971-72

State	1970-71		1971-72		Percentage of change
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	
	1,000 metric tons	Percent	1,000 metric tons	Percent	
Maranhao.....	725.2	14.14	720.0	12.60	- 0.7
Minas Gerais.....	470.0	9.16	450.0	7.88	- 4.3
Goiás.....	593.4	11.57	780.0	13.65	+31.4
Mato Grosso.....	527.5	10.28	600.0	10.50	+13.7
Sao Paulo.....	400.0	7.80	690.0	12.08	+72.5
Parana.....	428.6	8.36	480.0	8.40	+12.0
Santa Catarina.....	230.7	4.50	204.0	3.57	-11.6
Rio Grande do Sol..	1,400.0	27.29	1,400.0	24.50	--
Others.....	395.6	7.71	390.0	6.83	- 1.4
Total.....	5,129.7	100.0	5,714.0	100.0	+11.4

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RICE EXPORTS FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL, 1971

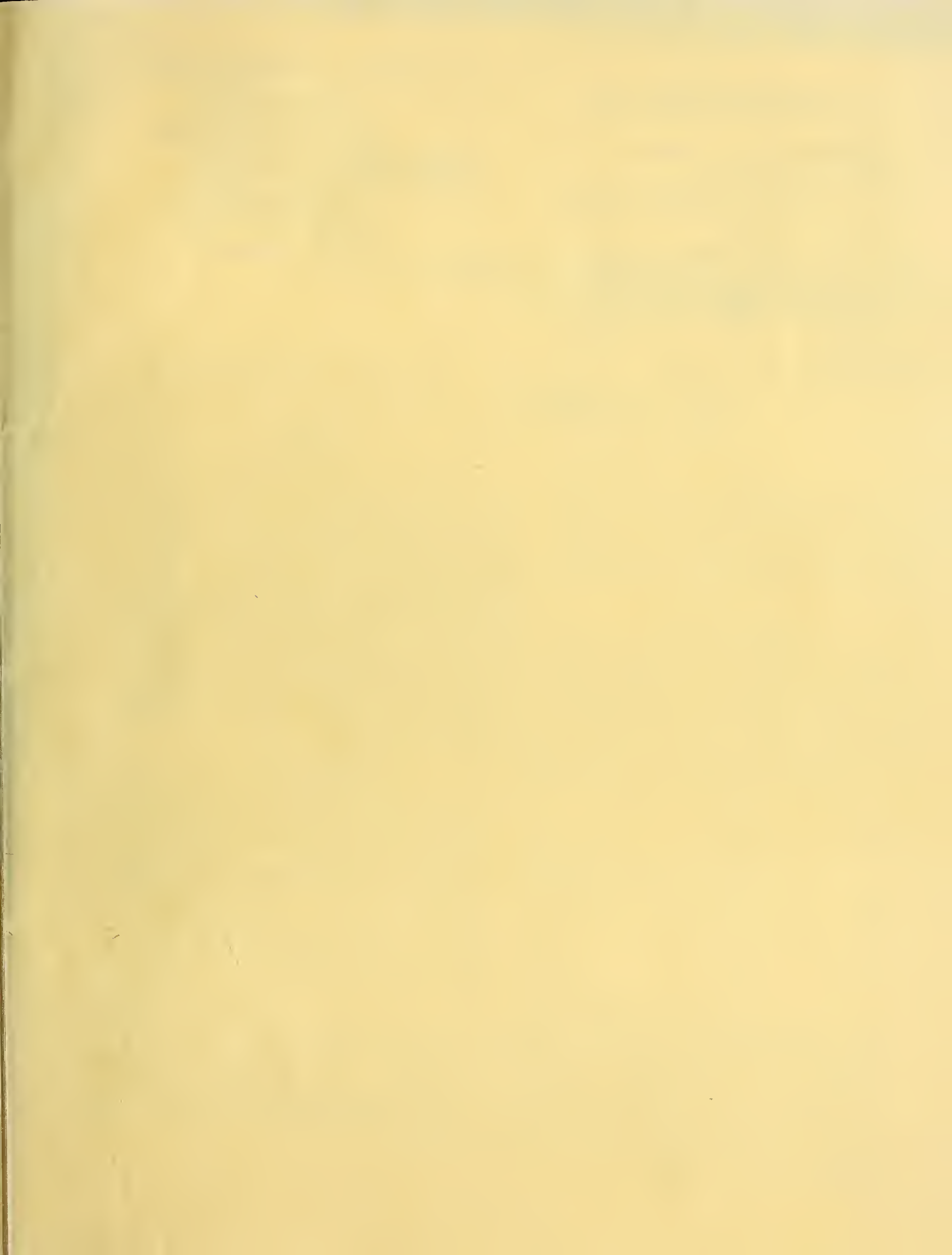
Month	Quantity	Total value	Value per metric ton
	Metric tons	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
January.....	12,025	885,725	73.66
February....	39,897	3,059,327	76.68
March.....	4,570	474,610	103.85
April.....	2,048	238,710	116.56
May.....	2,000	155,000	77.50
June.....	17,549	1,355,893	77.26
July.....	20,114	1,580,002	78.55
August.....	8,333	667,528	80.11
September...	22,700	1,747,900	77.00
October.....	--	--	--
November....	--	--	--
December....	--	--	--
Total....	129,236	10,164,695	78.65

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BRAZIL: RICE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION (MILLED BASIS)

Year	Area	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Exports	Ending stocks
	1,000 hectares	Quintals/ hectare	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons
Beginning January 1:									
1960.....	2,966	11.0	3,261	809	--	4,070	3,050	--	1,020
1961.....	3,174	11.6	3,666	1,020	--	4,686	3,311	151	1,224
1962.....	3,350	11.3	3,779	1,224	--	5,003	3,638	44	1,321
1963.....	3,722	10.0	3,714	1,321	--	5,035	3,400	--	1,635
1964.....	4,182	10.3	4,315	1,635	--	5,950	3,653	12	2,285
1965.....	4,005	12.9	5,154	2,285	--	7,439	5,215	236	1,988
1966.....	4,291	9.2	3,945	1,988	--	5,933	4,366	279	1,288
1967.....	4,558	8.4	3,808	1,288	--	5,096	3,446	22	1,628
1968.....	4,553	7.9	3,604	1,628	--	5,232	3,896	158	1,178
1969.....	4,595	7.7	3,533	1,178	--	4,711	3,343	60	1,308
1970.....	4,700	9.1	4,298	1,308	--	5,606	4,060	91	1,455
1971.....	4,600	7.6	3,488	1,455	--	4,943	4,180	156	607
1972.....	4,600	7.9	3,638	607	5	4,250	3,752	75	423
Beginning April 1: 1/									
1971-72....	--	--	3,066	477	--	3,543	3,355	73	116
1972- "	--	--	3,445	116	--	3,561	3,455	--	106

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FR 2-72

September 1972

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ARGENTINE RICE SITUATION

PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Summary

Attractive domestic prices and an export tax of 25 percent will likely prevent Argentina from exporting any significant quantities of rice this season. Even though farmers and millers may still have stocks of rice available for export and/or carryover, the anticipation of a further price rise during the 1971-72 season following an increase in rice consumption of 10-20 percent is expected to prevent any rice exports before next season's harvest (April 1973). Also, the export tax on rice which was reinstated will keep rice at home to supplement other food items such as beef and potatoes which are also in relatively short supply.

Area and Production

Prior to poor growing conditions, this year's rice production was calculated at 367,000 tons. But after a summer drought and persistently high temperatures, only 83,100 hectares of the 93,200 hectares sown were harvested for an outturn of 294,000 tons. As a result, the 1971-72 crop was up only 6,000 tons from the very low level of 1970-71 and 113,000 tons below the record harvest of 1969-70. Production in 1971-72 rose only 2 percent over that of 1970-71, compared to an increase in area of 15 percent.

Most of the reduction in output occurred in marginal growing regions of Argentina. Entre Rios and Chaco, two regions where rice production increased by the largest amount, had the highest yields of 3,919 and 4,026 tons per hectare as compared to the national average of 3,538. Bluebonnet

long grain rice was 82 and 35 percent, respectively, of the total varietal mix in these two regions. Bluebonnet accounted for 57.8 percent of total rice production in Argentina in 1971-72 (55 percent last year); Fortuna, another Double Carolina variety, contributed 25.1 percent.

Policies and Prices

One of the factors contributing to the higher portion of long grain rice was the higher support on Double Carolina rice. Although, support prices were increased after the 1971-72 crop was sown, earlier press reports of the increase in support may have caused an increase in plantings. A comparison of the old and new rates, in pesos per 100 Kg., is as follows:

	Old Rate	New Rate
Double Carolina	25.0	
Fortuna	---	50.0
Bluebonnet	---	45.0
Carolina	18.0	40.0
Japanese	14.0	---

Market prices have had and will continue to have an even stronger effect on production than support prices because inflation tends to offset the support price increase. Also, market prices are expected to continue to rise further above support. Price offers for Double Carolina rose by 71.4 percent during June 1971 and by another 24.5 percent during November. Rice was recently being substituted for

beef and potatoes. Beef consumption in recent months has been banned 2 out of every 3 weeks and potato prices have increased to very high levels due to reduced production.

Outlook

In 1973-74 Argentina could easily repeat or even surpass its 1970-71 rice production-export performance with the help of increased support and higher domestic prices. Over 500,000 more hectares of

land suitable for rice production are available in Entre Rios, and the rice growing areas in the State of Formosa are virtually untapped. The large storage facility being constructed near Buenos Aires to handle rice barged from these and other northern producing States should facilitate exports.

Bluebonnet long grain rice should continue to contribute a larger share to total rice production due to higher domestic prices, a 2 percent better milling yield than local varieties, and its greater acceptability in foreign markets.

ARGENTINA: RICE, AREA, AND PRODUCTION

Period	Area *	Production
	Hectares	Metric tons
1967-71	86,860	307,980
1962-71	74,330	252,330
1962	59,000	182,300
1963	57,300	178,200
1964	57,700	190,000
1965	78,700	267,600
1966	56,300	165,300
1967	68,300	217,000
1968	79,700	282,900
1969	95,800	345,000
1970	109,300	407,000
1971	81,200	288,000
1972 <u>1/</u>	93,200	294,000

1/ Provisional
Ministry of Agriculture, Argentina.

ARGENTINA: RICE PRODUCTION BY MAJOR PROVINCE (ROUGH BASIS)

	1971/72		1970/71	Absolute Change	Relative Change
	Metric tons	Percent	Metric tons	Metric tons	Percent
Entre Rios	133,800	45.5	128,200	+ 5,600	+ 4.4
Corrientes	86,700	29.5	88,000	- 1,300	- 1.5
Sante Fe	39,000	13.3	40,000	- 1,000	- 2.5
Chaco	15,500	5.3	9,000	+ 6,500	+ 72.2
Formosa	14,500	4.9	11,500	+ 3,000	+ 26.1
Other Provinces	4,500	1.5	11,300	- 6,800	- 60.2
Total	294,000	100.0	288,000	+ 6,000	+ 2.1

Ministry of Agriculture

ARGENTINA: RICE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

Country of destination	1968	1969	1970 <u>1/</u>	1971 <u>1/</u>
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.3	2.4	--	--
Netherlands	1.6	3.2	4.0	8.4
France	7.0	7.1	16.0	18.0
Germany, West	1.0	2.9	13.0	25.7
Italy	1.9	0.2	--	---
U.K.	1.9	6.1	9.0	3.7
Chile	5.3	31.7	10.4	--
Yugoslavia	1.5	0.7	--	--
Israel	4.7	6.2	6.2	--
USSR	1.0	--	--	--
Austria	1.2	--	3.0	<u>2/</u>
Korea	3.3	--	--	--
Peru	1.7	9.5	--	--
Czechoslovakia	2.0	1.0	--	--
Poland	1.0	--	--	--
Other	2.2	2.6	--	--
Total	40.6	73.6	61.6	55.8

1/ Based on deliveries to importing countries.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

ARGENTINA: RICE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION (MILLED BASIS)

Year Beginning April 1	Area 1,000 hectares	Yield 1/ Qu./ha.	Production 2/ m. t.	Beginning Stocks m. t.	Imports m. t.	Total Supply m. t.	Food m. t.	Consumption Total 3/ m. t.	Exports m. t.
1959	52	21.7	113	7	--	120	98	107	2
1960	56	23.8	133	11	--	144	106	114	5
1961	46	22.6	104	25	--	129	93	102	11
1962	53	24.0	127	16	--	143	90	99	37
1963	52	24.0	125	7	--	132	86	95	14
1964	54	24.6	133	23	--	156	98	110	5
1965	68	27.6	188	41	--	229	112	120	49
1966	47	24.7	116	60	--	176	105	115	35
1967	62	24.5	152	26	--	178	108	120	32
1968	71	27.9	198	26	--	224	111	125	46
1969	88	27.5	242	53	--	295	116	132	78
1970	102	26.0	265	30	--	295	120	141	96
1971 4/	77	24.3	187	58	--	245	125	164	68
1972 5/	83	23.0	191	13	--	204	145	190	20

1/ Yield on rough basis.

2/ Production converted to milled basis at 70 percent rate prior to 1970 crop. A 65 percent rate used for 1970-72 crops.

3/ Includes seed, industrial and industrial uses.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Forecast.

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RICE PRODUCTION HALTED

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In spite of inclement weather conditions and official restraints on production in Japan and the United States, world rice production in 1971-72, outside Communist Asia, is estimated at 200 million metric tons, which is equal to last year's harvest. However, when Mainland China's harvest, tentatively set at 94 million tons as compared with 97.5 million tons last year, is added, world production is down 2 percent from 1970-71. This is the first time since 1966 that world rice output has failed to reach a record level.

Elsewhere declines in production occurred in Brazil, Japan, Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines, but were offset by increases in other areas. In the United States, even though acreage restraints were in effect, higher yields caused production to rise by 1.6 percent.

RICE, ROUGH: AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 AND 1971 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE. 1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
COSTA RICA.....	123	84	---	1,316	1,549	---	73	59	---
CUBA.....	172	316	---	1,338	2,274	---	104	326	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	211	257	257	1,801	---	1,887	172	210	220
EL SALVADOR.....	54	67	69	2,115	1,349	---	52	41	43
GUATEMALA.....	31	35	35	1,479	1,890	1,638	21	30	26
HONDURAS.....	15	12	17	1,029	1,102	778	7	6	6
MEXICO.....	409	445	---	2,082	1,635	---	386	330	---
NICARAGUA.....	73	106	111	1,987	1,414	1,430	66	68	72
PANAMA.....	320	301	---	1,053	1,135	---	153	155	---
UNITED STATES.....	2,042	1,815	1,816	4,369	4,562	4,638	4,046	3,758	3,820
TOTAL.....	3,451	3,440	3,479	3,246	3,194	3,239	5,081	4,983	5,112
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA.....	183	200	91	3,414	3,175	---	283	288	315
BOLIVIA.....	81	37	---	1,530	---	---	56	---	---
BRAZIL.....	10,746	10,193	10,872	1,097	1,366	1,014	5,348	6,315	5,000
CHILE.....	66	64	62	2,452	2,515	2,489	73	73	70
COLOMBIA.....	782	576	581	1,944	2,878	2,922	489	752	770
ECUADOR.....	239	210	198	1,806	1,932	1,949	196	184	175
GUYANA.....	298	301	---	1,605	1,743	---	217	238	---
PARAGUAY.....	42	49	---	2,299	---	---	44	56	---
PERU.....	250	297	---	3,559	3,340	---	404	450	---
SURINAM.....	81	---	---	2,961	---	---	109	---	---
URUGUAY.....	80	99	69	3,142	3,118	3,387	114	140	106
VENEZUELA.....	278	272	---	1,780	1,832	---	224	226	---
TOTAL.....	13,126	12,353	13,116	1,303	1,563	1,280	7,758	8,758	7,613
FRANCE.....	67	54	52	3,310	4,124	3,477	101	101	82
ITALY.....	359	427	450	4,145	4,229	4,409	675	819	900
TOTAL EC.....	426	481	502	4,014	4,217	4,313	776	920	982
GREECE.....	49	42	37	4,283	3,949	4,648	95	76	78
PORTUGAL.....	85	104	101	3,963	4,134	4,147	153	195	190
SPAIN.....	151	158	156	5,463	5,581	5,653	374	400	400
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE.....	712	785	796	4,328	4,468	4,570	1,398	1,591	1,650
BULGARIA.....	33	37	40	3,153	3,456	3,307	47	58	60
HUNGARY.....	49	54	57	1,674	1,837	1,934	37	45	50
ROMANIA.....	55	69	74	2,362	2,237	2,145	60	70	72
YUGOSLAVIA.....	14	49	54	3,244	1,440	1,429	21	32	35
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE.....	152	209	225	2,393	2,162	2,126	165	205	217
TOTAL EUROPE.....	864	995	1,021	3,998	3,979	4,031	1,563	1,796	1,867
U.S.S.R.....	679	865	914	2,659	3,262	3,136	819	1,280	1,300
AFRICA:									
CHAD.....	78	82	---	933	887	---	33	33	---
EGYPT.....	1,116	1,146	---	4,346	4,542	---	2,200	2,605	---
GAMBIA.....	69	74	---	1,246	192	---	39	40	---
GHANA.....	98	138	146	1,021	639	1,072	45	40	71
GUINEA.....	1,013	1,008	1,025	710	766	807	326	350	375
IVORY COAST.....	684	680	803	991	973	1,076	308	300	392
LIBERIA.....	554	450	457	547	583	627	139	119	130
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	1,959	1,952	---	1,756	1,977	---	1,560	1,750	---
MALI.....	442	408	---	657	486	---	132	90	---
MOROCCO.....	15	12	2	4,086	2,205	3,307	28	12	3
MOZAMBIQUE.....	256	259	---	1,318	1,362	---	153	160	---
NIGERIA.....	564	630	650	1,469	1,473	1,458	376	421	430
PORTUGUESE GUINEA.....	113	115	---	1,619	1,630	---	83	85	---
SENEGAL.....	190	222	---	1,288	1,192	---	111	120	---
SIERRA LEONE.....	812	778	---	1,102	1,204	---	406	425	---
TANZANIA.....	215	230	---	1,099	1,150	---	107	120	---
UPPER VOLTA.....	94	124	---	887	711	---	38	40	---
ZAIRE.....	135	334	---	1,316	1,155	---	137	175	---
TOTAL.....	8,413	8,682	8,915	1,626	1,748	1,747	6,203	6,885	7,063
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN.....	566	580	---	2,103	2,186	---	540	575	---
BURMA.....	12,230	12,399	12,854	1,387	1,445	1,415	7,694	8,128	8,250
CEYLON.....	1,560	1,658	---	1,569	1,925	---	1,110	1,450	---
CHINA REP OF (TAIWAN).....	1,940	1,917	1,875	3,839	3,710	3,767	3,478	3,226	3,204
INDIA.....	89,750	92,494	93,898	1,300	1,519	1,965	52,025	63,736	66,066
INDONESIA.....	19,836	20,227	20,919	1,744	2,514	2,556	15,452	23,064	24,454
IRAN.....	566	667	692	3,659	3,761	3,332	943	1,138	1,046
IRAQ.....	720	---	---	1,249	---	---	408	---	---
JAPAN.....	3,068	7,223	6,659	4,651	4,841	4,493	17,019	15,861	13,570
KHMER REP (CAMBODIA).....	5,755	5,928	5,599	945	1,418	1,076	2,467	3,814	2,732
KOREA, REP OF.....	3,039	3,039	3,039	3,619	4,041	4,208	4,088	5,571	5,800
LAOS.....	1,731	2,224	2,251	964	803	803	757	810	820
MALAYSIA.....	3,251	1,317	1,337	812	2,513	2,531	1,197	1,501	1,535
NEPAL.....	2,771	2,900	---	1,763	1,882	---	2,716	2,475	---
PAKISTAN.....	27,565	28,209	29,899	1,513	1,566	1,401	15,911	20,034	18,994
PHILIPPINES.....	7,884	7,692	7,657	1,257	1,531	1,491	4,494	5,343	5,180
SABAH.....	95	111	---	1,977	1,887	---	85	95	---
SARAWAK.....	303	358	---	870	1,026	---	120	167	---
THAILAND.....	17,258	18,780	19,274	1,525	1,558	1,533	11,935	13,270	13,400
TURKEY (Europe-Asia).....	136	166	173	3,067	3,187	3,250	189	240	255
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	5,771	6,224	6,301	1,782	2,019	2,029	4,665	5,700	5,800
TOTAL (Excl. Comm. Area) 4/.....	210,597	214,864	218,684	1,587	1,813	1,776	151,593	176,648	178,151
China-Mainland.....	78,084	79,072	80,308	2,575	2,720	2,581	91,190	97,540	94,000
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA.....	79	106	104	6,290	6,240	5,957	225	300	281
TOTAL.....	79	106	104	6,290	6,240	5,957	225	300	281
WORLD TOTAL.....	315,295	320,378	335,062	1,889	1,903	1,936	264,434	298,190	294,207
Non-Communist Countries.....	237,211	241,306	254,754	1,610	1,833	1,733	173,244	200,650	200,207

1/ Crops harvested in the last half of the year shown are combined with crops harvested in the first half of the following year, i.e., August/July. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ North Korea and North Vietnam were excluded due to lack of reliable data.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.